

A. W. SCHWANE,

Prominently Mentioned for Alderman of the Twenty-Seventh Ward.

OLD ALMANAC JOKE I

Collection Lately Presented to the issouri Historical Soci ty.

presented to the Missouri State Historical Society by W. H. The ason, of and depredations, they will be gathnear Columbia. The almanaes are 108 ered up by the police and the charity in number and date from 1795 up to the present time, there being one for each year. Included in the collection are two volumes of "The Western Comick Almanack," published in Cincinnati in 1834 and 1835, by N. and G. Guilford & Co. and Hubbard & Emmands.

Although some of the earlier almanacs contain jokes and so-called humorons anecdotes, these two volumes are the oldest books in the library which are devoted exclusively to jokes. As an aid in tracing the pedigrees of present-day jokes, the volumes will prove

In the almanae for 1804 quite a large space is devoted to "original jokes, witty remarks and humorous anecdotes," Some of the lokes found in this number are still answering, and have appeared in recent humorous publications as original. The jokes are not accompanied by any key or chart. but so as to make the humor of the Lemon Juice Said to Prevent Infection joke readily apparent to the reader they are all published under headings of "humor" and the parts of the ancedotes supposed to be funny were printed in italies. Some of the jokes which

lows:

of a sister State, having attended to a answers the purpose. variety of causes in the morning, went to dine at a friend's house with a acid, and if not too greatif diluted will tribe, most excellent appetite. Among the so injure typhold bacteria as to make company was a witty barrister. The them practically harmless. judge, eating very heartily of a dish of salmon, observed that he had filled himself so full that he needed hooping, fish, by which it propels itself. The

served that one of its most conspicuous blood. properties was the power of expandarose in his seat and asked: Is that eral use of lemon juice as a preventive the reason the days in warm weather of typhoid for those who lack facilities are longer than those in cold?"

in the same house and each had fre- juice has any curative properties after quent visits from the bailiffs. One typhoid fever has developed, morning, as he was looking out of his the door. 'Pray, gentlemen,' says he, entering the blood, They do not remain this morning? "-St. Louis Republic, posed. Once the tissues have been pen-

PROPOSE TO CURB TRAMPS.

Charity Organizations and Railroads May Combine for the Purpose.

charitable and municipal, have combined to wage a war of extermination blood." against tramps. To that end a conference was recently held in Philadel- teriologists in this respect is not altophia. Representatives of the United Charity Organization societies and of thority, as many atempts were made the great railroads of the country met during the Civil War to induce the there and outlined a plan of campaign Northern troops in the South to use which should rid the country of the lemon juice freely in drinking water long-standing reproach of mendicancy as a preventive of typhoid, and many and trampdom. It is at once a cam- of the oldest practitioners have prepaign of conquest and of benevolent scribed lemon juice for years for the Where the tramp de same purpose. assimilation. clines to be benevolently assimilated into decent self-respecting society he is going to be eliminated, either by imprisonment or by stavvation, by roundpleasant for him by cutting him off marble as being in the possession of from his base of supplies and interfer-ing with his transportation facilities they bend backward and forward, eyes as he made a crossing, he saw the that he will be forced to see the error When laid horizontally and raised at shiny black surface of the back of a

of his ways and forsake them. ing. Man tramps, women tramps, girl other substance is laid under them they tramps and boy tramps are to go. fall into a kind of curve, each end chalk from his pocket, the professor never to return. System and co-oper- touching the table. The Abbe Fortis proceeded to write down his formulas. ative governmental science is to make was told that they were dug up near an end of the "yeggs" and the "peter- the town of Mondragon, in the kingmen." the "gay cats" and "panhan- dom of Naples. The grain is like that diers," the "floppers," "throwouts" of fine Carrara marble or perhaps of and "jockers." The railroads, acting the finest Greek. They seem to have in conjunction with the mendicancy suffered some attack of fire. A slab police forces in the cities, which are of marble similar in every respect to under the control of the organized those described and highly polished charity associations, are going to close has been exhibited for years at the the lines of communication. Tramps British Museum. M. Fleuvian de Belwill not be able to move about. They vae succeded in making common granwill be kept under the eye and control ular quartz completely flexible by exof charity organization societies and posing it to a certain degree of heat.

Pearl Ring Free

the police in the big cities. As the drift in from the smaller towns and the "road," where they have been beg ging and pilfering, insulting and A collection of almanaes has been frightening women and children, and committing all sorts of small crimes

> society organizations working together. There is to be in all the big cities a special force of police to look after them-a mendicancy police, working in co-operation with the local organized charity association. And between the big cities there is to be another special force of police to look after them—the railroads are seeing to that. They are going to keep him off their lines altogether. They are driven to it in self-defense. For years tramps have been derailing cars, tampering with switches, burning bridges, robbing and killing lonely towermen and station agents in out-of-the-way places. Tramps are to be kept in the cities, They will not travel to any great extent along country roads. That means walking, and walking is hard work. -Brooklyn Engle.

TO AVOID TYPHOID.

Entering the Blood.

It has become a settled fact that typhoid is a water-borne disease. Many people have neither the facilities nor the inclination to purify their were thought exceptionally good were drinking water-hence trouble. In this sacred fire was brought with them. printed under the head "Very Funny." England a school of tropical medicine Then, as now, official firekeepers were There is nothing to indicate the au- has been experimenting a long time to appointed by the tribe, whose special thorship of any of the jokes. Some of discover a means of protecting the duty it was to see that this fire was the "very funny" jokes which appear health of troops on the march against kept alive constantly. On the long in the almanae of 1804 were as fol- the impurities of the stagnant water march from Alabama, day and night, of the tropics. They have at last pro- this fire was never allowed to die out. "A dull judge of the inferior courts duced a tablet of citric acid which best | The fire was kept then for both practi-

Lemon juice is one form of citric

The typhoid germ has filaments at either end something like the fins of a Your honor is much more in want effect of lemon juice or any other citric of heading,' replied the witty barris- acid is to shrivel up those filaments, which prevents the germ from pene-"A professor, lecturing on heat, ob- trating the tissues or entering the

While Dr. Jaques, a well-known ing all bodies. A humorous student Chicago physician, advocates the libfor boiling impure water, he further "Mr. Hare and Fox had apartments says that neither citric acid nor lemon

"Typhoid fever," he says, "is caused window, Mr. Fox saw two of them at by the germs penetrating the tissue and are you Fox hunting or Hare hunting in the intestines, as was formerly supetrated and the blood becomes infected the germs are beyond the reach of citric acid. They are affected by it only when they are fully exposed. Even then they will not be destroyed, Several different forces, commercial, but simply deprived of their power to penetrate the tissue and infect the

> The discovery of the European bacgether new, according to the same au-

"A word to the wise," etc.

Elastic Marble.

In one account of Rome the author ing him up or by making things so un- mentions five or six slabs of clastic end they form a curve. If placed on cab which had drawn up at the corner, So the knell of the tramp is sound a table and a piece of wood or any Ah, how fortunate! Here was the In Lincoln cathedral, England, there is an arch built of white marble which is quite elastic, yielding to a heavy tread and returning or rebounding to its original position on true clastic

HOME FOR THE BUFFALO.

Appeal for Setting Aside a

Preserve in Oklahoma.

Before it is too late, it would be well for the people of Oklahoma to interest themselves in the scheme to establish a big game preserve in the Wichita mountains. There is a great forest reserve in the hills of southwestern Oklahoma set aside by Congress many years ago. It contains 58,000 acres of land excellently adapted for the big and little game which formerly was so plentiful in America. There are broad pastures in this reserve, and thickets of scrub oak, heavy timber, clear and ever-living streams of water, and rock fastnesses. Vegetation is abundant: the climate is salubrious. Apparently nature has done its best to make these 58,000 acres a congenial haunt for game animals and a grand, attractive park for sportsmen and the seekers after rest and recreation.

Many of the beasts and birds which abounded in plain and wood in this country a short time ago are doomed to an early extinction unless the State and Federal governments take the proper steps to assure protection. Except for the few head still remaining in public or private reservations, the buffalo has been practically wiped out of existence.

For some unaccountable reason, civilization took a prejudice to this noble animal. Its value was never given a fair test until within recent years. It has now been found that the buffalo propagates quickly, grows rapidly, is hardy and self-sustaining upon the plains, its hide makes fine leather, and its fiesh is equal in flavor and strength giving qualities to that of ordinary beef. In fact, the buffalo is the native cattle of this country, just as the Herefords, the Galloways, and the Holsteins are the native cattle of Europe.

The buffalo is a docile creature, easily domesticated, and probably had we not been so attached by custom to European things we should have developed it into the regular beef-producer of this country. Wherever it has been interbred with domestic cattle, an improved product has resulted, more able to resist disease and withstand the inclemencies of American weather.

The chief purpose of the men who are striving to have the Wichita forest reserve turned into a game preserve is to secure a place where the remnants of the buffalo herd can be collected and saved from extermination. It is to be hoped that they will obtain favorable action from Congress in aid of this laudable undertaking .-Kansas City Journal.

INDIAN "MEDICINE" FIRES. The Creeks Brought the Sacred Flame

from Alabama. With the beginning of the new year the secret visit of the chief medicine man of the Creeks was made to see that the tribal fires in the Indian towns are kept burning according to tradition, says the Kansas City Star. From time as old as Creek history, it has been a custom among the fullblood Creeks to keep a medicine fire burning constantly in each Indian town. When the Creeks migrated from Alabama to Indian Territory in 1838 cal use and belief that if it once went out dire misfortune would befall the

The first Indian town established in Indian Territory was Alabama named for the old home. In Alabama the tribal fire was built and the permanent home of the Creeks estab-Since that time there have lished. been established forty-four Indian towns that still exist. From this central fire embers were taken to start a town fire in each town as it was established. As soon as a new town was established an official firekeeper was chosen whose duty it was to see that the fire was kept constantly in his house. This was a great honor for an Indian and if he was unfaithful the punishment was banishment from the tribe. In winter and the hottest days of summer the fire was kept alive. Once a year there was a secret visit of certain medicine men to these towns to investigate the faithfulness of the firekeeper. An unfavorable report meant banishment of the keeper and the hatred of every member of the tribe.

In the full-blood districts the Indian town fires are maintained to this day. An Indian town is not a town in the American sense, but may be merely a grove where the clans meet upon call of the leaders to discuss matters of interest and vote thereon. An Indian is not allowed a voice in councils of any other than his rightful town or district. There is a town chief for each town whose infivence is great among his tribesmen.

The March of Science. Professor Sylvester of Johns Hopkins University was notoriously absent minded. Although this story of him taxes credulity to the breaking point, it is nevertheless so good that it ought to be true.

The professor was once walking down the street, absorbed in a matheeyes as he made a crossing, he saw the desired blackboard. Taking a piece of Presently the cab moved off slowly. That was strange, but-ah, yes! a swinging blackboard, and the professor marched gravely down the middle of the crowded street, happy and content

over his beloved problems. Presently the cabman became aware of the fact that something was wrong, and descending, threatened the mathematician with summary punishment. In the midst of the argument that followed a party of Doctor Sylvester's friends came up, satisfied the irate cabdriver, and carried off the professor to a room where he was able to complete his interrupted work in peace.

When a man and wife disagree, which is the government, and which is the revolutionist?

ITEMS OF INTEREST

The finest livery stables in Chicago are those of the Eric Livery, 199 to 201 Erie street, and 168 to 170 Ontario street. The proprietor, Mr. William A. Hinkins, is one of the best known and

He has recently purchased and has subject to call the finest imperials, French leather heads, Victorias and best liked horsemen in the country. landau carriages in Chicago.

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If you need a first-class article is the line of shoes drop in and see Lange Brothers in the Tribune Building. Dearborn and Madison streets There the public are well treated, and there all classes of citizens will be given excellent value at reasonable

The Steuben County Wine Company. 210 and 212 East Madison street, is one of Chicago's standard and reliable

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nade, but competitive tests establish facts. The "Shur-on" is a marvel of modern eye-glass making—that's why it is constantly growing more popu-

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at 76 East Madison street, second floor. Eyes are tested in the most thorough and scientific manner, and full satisfaction is guaranteed.

For wines and liquors, Keating & Mahony, the well-known importers and wholesale dealers in this line of goods, are among the foremost in the country

Maple sugar making as an industry is on the wane. It has been supplanted in the home by the granulated sugar of beet and cane. As a regular department of farm labor it is dying out also. Formerly it was made primarily for home use, the surplus being sold or traded at the village store, Now it is commerce first and home use second. The work of making sugar is still interesting but more arduous. The sugar maker of to-day cannot hope for success without using strictly modern methods, which involve considerable outlays for new appliances.

It is probable that there will always be a limited market, but it must be handled as a specialized business because cheaper substitutes are staples. Therefore in some respects the maple product is a luxury and will probably always remain so. Small fancy cakes, attractively bottled syrup (reasonably thick) will always be appreciated and paid for by a class of consumers who recognize a pure flavor and a healthy product.-Country Life in America.

Our Biggest School.

Chicago asserts that it has the largest school which is situated in the largest parish in the world, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, The parish is that of St. Stanislays Kostka in the Polish settlement. The number of persons connected with the church is said to be, roughly speaking. 32,000. The annual attendance at the parish school is 4,000 and the present attendance is 3,800, the yearly entering class being about 900 and the yearly graduating class about 750,

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